

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCT. 12 1864.

NO. 382.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-  
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-  
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the  
west.

## STATEMENT

OF THE  
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,"  
and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.  
Second. The amount of capital stock  
is..... \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is..... 60,000 00

## ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on  
deposit in banks incorporated by  
the State of Missouri, located in  
the city of St. Louis, (part in the  
safe of the Company)..... 50,327 42  
Loans secured by deed of trust, first  
lien of record, on real estate in the  
city of St. Louis, worth double the  
amount of loan, per schedule an-  
nexed..... 42,500 00  
Short time loans in city of St. Louis,  
on undoubt personal security,  
eight per cent. interest..... 6,229 66  
Stock bonds secured in part by real  
estate, part by personal security,  
subject to call of Board of Direc-  
tors on 60 days notice..... 40,000 00  
Claims on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest..... 110,001 98  
Premiums and other notes, bearing  
six per cent. interest..... 21,151 12  
Amounts due from agents and in  
course of transmission from them,  
and for policies recently issued  
and not yet paid..... 9,685 64  
Notes for deferred premiums due  
within 60 days, bearing ten per  
cent. interest..... 580 74  
Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949 45  
Revenue stamps..... 45 95  
Total..... \$281,471 98

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and  
other creditors..... none  
2d. Losses unassured and not due..... none  
3d. Losses unassured, " due..... none  
4th. Losses unassured, waiting  
further proof—policy, \$4,000, 1  
policy \$3,000..... 7,000  
5th. All other claims against the  
Company—no other claims or lia-  
bilities except the liabilities on  
policies in force, as follows, viz:  
630 policies in force, insuring in  
the aggregate..... 2,152,800 00

\*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of  
violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000  
on two counts, one being because of the party  
having been killed in an unlawful rencontre.  
The other of \$3,000, because of the party having  
died with delirious tremors. Both cases waiting  
adjudical decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.  
Samuel Willitt, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Capital, in cash on hand and in-  
vested as above stated; and that the portion there-  
of invested in real estate security, is upon unin-  
umbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said loans, and that the  
above described investments, nor any part there-  
of, are made for the benefit of any individual  
exercising authority in the management of said  
Company, nor for any other person or persons  
whatever; and that they are the above described  
officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company.

SAMUEL WILLITT, President,  
W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary  
Public in and for said city and county of St.  
Louis, State of Missouri, this 15th day of May,  
1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,  
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.  
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and  
for the aforesigned, do hereby certify that S.  
Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the  
aforesigned deposition, is a Notary Public in and  
for said city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to admin-  
ister oaths for general purposes, and that I am well  
acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit  
Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said  
deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set this  
[L. S.] 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy  
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set  
[L. S.] my hand and affixed my official seal, the  
1st day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the provi-  
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take up the trade of business of in-  
surance in this office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But the same  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of said  
Company has been reduced below one hundred  
and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-  
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—829.

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-  
eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 150.]

[Concluded.]

KENTUCKY.

From Bradfordsville, Marion county, via Wil-  
liam F. Weatherford's, on Rush Branch, Powers'  
Store, and Lewis' Gate, to Hustonville, Lincoln  
county.

MARYLAND.

From Salisbury, via Friendship and Dublin, to  
Newtown;

From Lincolnton, via Woodville to Ridge-  
ville;

From Brookville, Montgomery county via the  
Union Turnpike road, Silver Spring, and  
Brightwood, to Washington, District of Colum-  
bia.

MICHIGAN.

From Wayne's to Romulus;

From Pere Marquette, Marquette county, to Indian  
Tow...

From Midland to Isabella;

From Big Rapids, Meeker county, to Hersey  
Branch;

From Unadilla to Plainfield, in Livingston coun-  
ty;

From Constantine, via Hart's Corners, New-  
burg, and Vandalia, to Cospopolis;

From Steven's Landing, Somilie county, via  
Township of Worth, Fremont, and Spencer, to  
Maple Valley, Somilie county.

MINNESOTA.

From Carver, via Waconia, to Watertown;

From Hastings, via Empire City, Farmington,  
and Laketown, to Shakopee;

From Faron, via Fionco and Koniska,  
to Hutchinson;

From Jordan, via Lexington and Le Sueur  
Centre, to Cleveland;

From Saint Charles, via Saratoga and Troy, to  
Preston;

From Red Wing, Goodhue county, via Belle  
Creek, Hader, Norway, Kenyon, and East Prai-  
rieville, to Faribault, in Rice county;

From Monticello, Wright county, to Rockford,  
in same county;

From St. Cloud, Minnesota, via Fort Abercrombie  
and Bannock City, in the Territory of Idaho,  
to Fort Walla-Walla;

From Anoka, via Cedar Grove, Bethel, Linwood,  
Anoka county, and Oxford, North Branch, Isanti  
county, to Sunrise, Chicago county;

From Waukon, Minnesota, to the Winnebago  
Agency, Dakota Territory;

From Preston, via Arundahl and Argon, to En-  
terprise.

MISSOURI.

From Saint Joseph, Missouri, via Rochester,  
Empire Prairie, and Smithtown, to Mount Ayr,  
Iowa;

From Saint Catherine's, via North Salem and  
Kiddville, to Unionville.

NEW JERSEY.

From German Valley, Morris county, via Mid-  
dle Valley and Lower Valley, to High Bridge,  
Huntingdon county;

From Egg Harbor City, via Green Bank, Lower  
Bank, and Wading River, to Tuckerton;

From Seaville Station, on the Cape May and  
Millville Railroad, via Seaville, to Besseley's  
Point, Cape May county.

NEW YORK.

From Otisville, via Cuddebackville, Oakland-  
ville, and Hartwood, to Belford;

From Port Jervis to Mongaup Valley;

From Chemung, New York, to Saint John's,  
Pennsylvania;

From Long Lake, via Newcomb, to Minnewaska;

From Georgetown, Madison county, via West  
Eaton, to Morrisville;

From Forestville to Kennedy, via Arkwright  
Summit, Hamlet Villenova, Cherry Creek, Cedar  
Creek, and Ellington.

OHIO.

From Gratis to Camden;

From McConnellsburg, via Tunnell Ridge and  
Bloom Hill, to Rural Date;

From Newcomerstown to Bakersville;

From Delta, Ohio, via Pancake's Corners,  
Chase's Corners, Rathbone's Corners, Chaney's  
Corners, and Bassett's Corners, to Adrian, Michi-  
gan;

From Sciota Furnace, via Lyra, Clinton Furn-  
ace, and Powellsville, to Kelly's Mills;

From West Union, via Wheat Ridge, to Youngs-  
ville;

From Zanesville, via Symmes Creek to Dres-  
den;

From Litchfield, to Grafton;

From South Charleston, to South Solon;

From Carrollton, via Davis, and Leesville, to  
Bowersville;

From Bowersville, via New Hagerstown, Pal-  
ermo, and Algonquin, to Carrollton;

OREGON.

From Portland, via Taylor's Ferry, and Che-  
halem Gap, to Lafayette;

From Lafayette to Tillamook valley;

From Dallas City, Oregon, via Canyon City and  
Independence, to Boise City, Idaho;

From Roseburg to Point Oxford;

From Roseburg, via Ten Mile Creek, Camas  
Valley, Junction of middle and south forks of  
Coquille, Lemhi's Prairie, and Sixes Mines, to  
Provo City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Elderton, Armstrong county, to Plum-  
ville, Indiana county;

From New Geneva, Fayette county Pennsylvania;

From Morgantown, West Virginia;

From Farmington, via Elm, to Dawson;

From Wind Ridge to New Freeport;

From Newport to Liverpool, in Perry coun-  
ty;

From Shirland to Clinton;

From Falls, Wyoming county, via Milltown and  
Shultzville, to Hinghamville;

From Reading, via Adam's Tavern, Brown-  
sville, Klop's Store, Hetrich's Host, Winters-  
ville, and Mount Etna, to Myerstown;

From March Chunk, via Nesquehoning, and  
Summit Hill, to Tamaqua;

From Tamaqua via Lippincott's Mills, Mur-  
phy's Run, Wills' Run, Kelley's Mills, and Piun-  
kett's Creek, to Bourb's Mill;

From Millport, via Clara, to Oswego;

From Jefferson Station, via Cordeoros, to  
Bradbeck's in York county;

From Freeport, via State Lick and Melissurde,  
Leisurville;

From Duncannon, via Dellsville and Grier's Point,  
Keystone;

From West Alexandria to Independence;

From Fall Brook to Canton;

From Broadheads to Long Valley;

From Dingman's Ferry, Pennsylvania, to Cen-  
tralville, New Jersey;

From Centroville, Mercer county, via Clinton-  
ville, to Emlenton, Venango county;

From Grampontsville, via Franklin's Corners,  
Lockport;

From Waterville to English Center;

From Middleton Centre, in Susquehanna coun-  
ty, to Rushville, in same county;

From Stone Church, Northampton county, via  
Roxbury, to Mount Bethel, in same county;

From Martin's Creek, Northampton county, via  
Flickville, Delpsburg, and Roxbury, to Mount  
Bethel and Will's Ferry, in same county;

From Clay Lick, via Welsh Run, to Upton, in  
Franklin county;

From Franklin, Venango county, via Sunville,

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1864.

## Gov. Bramlette and his Position.

Gov. Bramlette has seen fit, contrary to all Kentucky usage, to lay aside the duties of an Executive, for awhile, to take the stump in favor of the Chicago platform, and its nominees for President and Vice President. At a McClellan ratification meeting, held in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 19th of September, 1864, the Governor addressed the people. To the style of his speech we are gratified that we can pay a compliment. It is, with the exception of a single passage, respectful towards his opponents, and altogether pitched in a much higher key of loyalty, than most speeches which it has been our misfortune to read, delivered by "Democratic" orators.

The Governor says, he is not, and can not become a rebel. We believe him; and think there are but few men in the State who believe that he sympathizes with the rebellion. But, it is very evident that the Governor is very much disturbed about the negro, and his tender-footedness on this question has led him to do some very unwise and injurious things to the Union cause. The main points of his speech, which we shall notice, are these:

1st. Gov. Bramlette charges the President with the "organization of negro troops in Kentucky, in palpable and direct violation of the promise given to me by the President, in March last."

2d. The Governor asserts that the President has abandoned a conservative for a radical policy; and now makes the abandonment of slavery, by the rebels, a condition of peace.

3d. He openly states that martial law has been declared in Kentucky, without any cause therefor, to control the election in November.

These are the grave points with the people of Kentucky. The concluding portion of the speech is taken up with an attempt to set forth the glories of McClellan and Pendleton; and divers reasons are urged why the people should vote for them. Let us take the charge in their order, and appeal to the facts.

1st. Has Mr. Lincoln broken his promise to Gov. Bramlette? Has he falsified his word; and, while promising to do one thing which the Governor asked, turned square about, and done the opposite? In March, 1864, Gov. Bramlette visited Washington. The object of that visit, and its results, are thus set forth by Gov. Bramlette, in a letter published in the Commonwealth of April 25th, 1864:

"The object of my mission to Washington was to have the quotas of militia called into service from Kentucky assigned upon the basis of enrollment, and not of population; and to obtain relief to the citizens of Kentucky against the unauthorized and offensive interference of officers, soldiers, and recruiting brokers with the slaves in Kentucky; and to have the enlistment and draft of slaves confined within the purview of the act of Congress for enrollment and draft, &c."

"Upon presenting the facts, upon which these demands were made, the President and Secretary of War promptly decided, that the demands were just and reasonable, and that every thing they could do to further my wishes, in these regards should be done. \* \* \* \* \*

"To carry out the other purposes Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding Department of Kentucky, was also appointed Supervisor of Enrollment and Draft, with powers to correct the offensive courses complained of, and to see that the ENLISTMENTS and DRAFT were confined within the law, and to duly authorized officers."

Thus we see what Gov. Bramlette got by his visit to Washington—all he wanted. Gen. Burbridge, the man whom Gov. Bramlette selected for the commander of this Kentucky Department, was entrusted with the "enrollment and draft." The orders he received were known to Gov. Bramlette, and were satisfactory to him; for he came home with these words gushing from a full heart:

"It is a source of gratification to me to add, that the President and Secretary of War manifested the most cordial readiness to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor which, under the existing laws, could reasonably be demanded; and a desire to avert, so far as may be, the recurrence of those calamities to which, as a Border State, they have been subjected."

Thus the matter stood up to April 28, 1864. Negroes had been enrolled, and the Governor had issued his proclamation to the people about it. He had visited Washington and laid his complaints and grievances before the authorities, and had them all satisfactorily met. The whole matter was put into the hands of Gen. Burbridge, and he received his orders in reference thereto, and Gov. Bramlette was satisfied. He came home with a high opinion of the kindness of the President, and was so satisfied that he would stick to what he had said, that he was heard to say: If those orders given Gen. Burbridge were adhered to, Mr. Lincoln would carry Kentucky in the November election.

According to a law of Congress, which no respectable lawyer will say is unconstitutional, negroes were made subject to enrollment and draft. Kentucky negroes were enrolled according to that law by the orders of the Executive, whose duty it was to see that all the laws be faithfully executed. But Gov. Bramlette says, in "palpable and direct violation of the promise given him by the President," he has authorized the organization of negro troops in Kentucky. The question at once arises: Has President Lincoln broken his promise to Governor Bramlette? We answer, no; and this is the proof:

The whole matter was left in the hands of General Burbridge. He received his orders about the time Governor Bramlette was in

Washington, and the orders he received were approved by Gov. Bramlette. The negroes began to be organized in Kentucky about the 1st of May, about six weeks after Gov. Bramlette returned from Washington. On the 7th June, the Baltimore Convention met. Twenty-one delegates from Kentucky attended that Convention, and visited the President in a body—one month, remember, after the commencement to organize negro troops in Kentucky. One of those delegates bore a letter from Gov. Bramlette, to the authorities at Washington, complaining of what he considered a breach of faith, in reference to organizing negro troops in this State. That letter was read, and was commented upon in the presence of that delegation, the President and Secretary of War being present. The question was there and then directly put to both the President and the Secretary of War: Whether either of them had given any orders to Gen. Burbridge, in reference to organizing negro troops, since Gov. Bramlette was in Washington? They both answered that Gen. Burbridge had received no additional orders from them, on that subject, since Gov. Bramlette was in Washington.

This statement was made in the presence of that delegation. The matter was then discussed, and the President inquired of those men what he should do for Kentucky in the premises? They replied: "Since this thing has commenced, and has gone on thus far, the best thing you can do for our State is to push it to a conclusion at once, and be done with it."

Here, then, we have the facts. The President confided this whole matter of "enlistments and draft," to General Burbridge. Governor Bramlette was satisfied. General Burbridge received no additional orders or instructions, in reference to the matter, different from those Governor Bramlette had approved. Who, then, is responsible for the enlisting of negroes? And what becomes of the charge that the President had broken his promise?

In further confirmation of these facts, we would add, that the Provost Marshals received their instructions,—not from Gen. Fry at Washington, through Major Sidel Provost Marshal General of this State, but directly from Gen. Burbridge.

No, people of Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln has not broken his promise to Gov. Bramlette. Acting under the law of Congress it was his duty to have the negroes enrolled and drafted. Gen. Burbridge ordered enlistments of negroes; and the President in refusing to stop it, acted in accordance with the wishes of Kentuckians expressed to him at that conference. What the people of Kentucky have thought best for the State he has endeavored to do; always looking upon us with a lenient and partial eye, he has paid a deference to our wishes which he has extended to those of the people of no other State. He has labored to lighten the burdens of the war, which fell on us, and, as Gov. Bramlette has said, has always "manifested the most cordial readiness to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor, which, under the existing laws, could reasonably be demanded."

2. Has Mr. Lincoln made the abandonment of slavery the *sine qua non* of peace? We answer emphatically, no! But, before proceeding to examine the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln to the "peace commissioners" who appeared at Niagara, let us examine the opinion of Gov. Bramlette in reference to the object of the war, as carried on previous to that proclamation. It is the habit of "Democrats" to accuse the President of changing the object of the war, by the issuing of his preparatory Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862. In fact, Governor Bramlette in this speech says of him—speaking of the war as carried on under the Crittenden resolution, and the invasion of Kentucky by Smith and Bragg, in the summer of 1862, he remarks:

"But ere relief was carried to them, while the rebel armies were strong and hopeful and defiant, ours driven from the rebel limits, Kirby Smith and Bragg occupying Kentucky, under pretence that the conservative and just policy had failed, Mr. Lincoln reversed his course and took the radical road to preserve the Union and restore the Government."

We appeal from Governor Bramlette, the champion of the Peace Democratic Chicago convention candidates, to Gov. Bramlette, fresh from the canvass of 1863, and newly seated in the Gubernatorial chair. Then he had not been excited by designing men over the negro; then his patriotism burnt with a pure flame, uncolored with the excitement bad men have raised in Kentucky, and into which they have induced the Governor to plunge to the infinite detriment of the State and the cause of the Union. In reply to his Galt House correspondent, dated November 7, 1863, Gov. Bramlette said:

"I think I see where the shoe pinches your loyalty. You have lost some slaves by the unlawful interference of Federal officers. Because these officers, in violation of the laws of Kentucky and Congress, and disregarding the spirit of the President's proclamation, and the order of Maj. Gen. Burnside, enticed your slaves to run away, you conclude that it certainly must be apparent to you (me) as to every other man of common intelligence in Kentucky, that the object of the war is not to restore the Union, but for the overthrow of the institution of slavery, and with it the utter bankruptcy of all slaveholders." I CONFESS MYSELF TOO DULL TO SEE THE OBJECT."

This was written ten months after the Emancipation proclamation took effect. If that did not change the object of the war most certainly nothing done since has.

As to the proclamation directed "To all whom it may concern," Mr. Lincoln's friends through the public press, have emphatically denied, that he intended it to mean that he would not receive proposals for peace, unless slavery was abandoned. The proclamation was intended for Clay, Holcomb, & Co.; and said to them he would receive proposals, if

slavery was abandoned; but did not say he would not, unless it was abandoned. Mr. Lincoln has also said to men from Kentucky, that, if his friends thought that a positive denial of the statement, that he would make the abandonment of slavery a condition of peace, was necessary, he would make it. His friends, knowing that he had never said any such thing, have not thought it was necessary for him to deny it. Most certainly Mr. Seward is radical enough, and most certainly he ought to understand the intentions of the Executive—having been for three years and more his constitutional adviser. This is what he says the Administration will do in the premise:—

"Although altogether unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the Rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting slavery which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease—and all the war measures then existing, including those which effect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well as questions affecting slavery as others which shall then exist, between individuals, and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the Civil War began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of the courts of law, and to the councils of legislation."

Gov. Bramlette himself has said something very much like this, viz:

"The war of rebellion is upon us. We have to meet it, no matter what other evils may come in its train. The success of rebellion would remedy none of those evils. The only remedy is the suppression of rebellion. Remove the cause—and the cure can be effected. Suppress the rebellion, and the occasion of these wrongs ceases, and the remedy is at hand through the civil tribunals."

If, then, Governor Bramlette's view is right, so is Mr. Seward's who speaks for the President. They all refer the matter to the civil courts, after the rebellion shall be suppressed.

3. In reference to the third charge—the declaration of martial law in Kentucky—we have only this to say: The President did it at the request of the friends of the Union, in Kentucky. The State was overrun with guerrillas. Rebels were running for office and rebels were getting ready to vote and control the election. In a word, the same state of things existed then as existed in 1862, when Gen. Boyle forbade rebels to run for office; and in 1863, when Gen. Burnside forbade rebels to vote. Gov. Bramlette is indebted for his large majority over the rebel Wickliffe to that declaration of martial law of General Burnside's, which he then defended: "What is sance for the goose is sance for the gander." If it was right in 1862 and 1863, it was right in 1864. In 1863 Governor Bramlette defended it; therefore, Governor Bramlette thinks it right in 1864.

Now, people of Kentucky, let us turn to two other matters which the Governor is sensitive about—Liberty of the press, and liberty of speech. Here are his views, expressed in his Inaugural; they are the views, too, of Union men every where; we adopt them as the views of the Baltimore Convention; hence, we will just quote them without comment:

"Much of this form of treasonable opposition is attempted under a clamor for free speech and free press! Liberty of speech and of the press, as well as of action, must remain unabridged so long as our government exists in its present form. But freedom and license are very different and repugnant. Free speech is not a licensed tongue. A licentious is not a free press! To do, to say, to write, to print, what we have a right to do, to say, to write, or print, is the freedom for which we should contend. We should not be forced to do what we have no right to do. We are at liberty to commit murder, but we have no right to do so. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit treason, to speak or print treasonable and seditious speeches, in time of rebellion, but we have no right to do so; and it is no abridgment of our rights as freemen, to punish us for such abuses of liberty, or restrain us when reasonable grounds exist to believe we have been guilty, or are about to commit such acts, to the danger of public or private security. Some are more hurtful in speech, than action. Some will encourage and promote treason, without the courage to act it out themselves, and when seized and placed under just restraint, they claim for the 'sacred right of free speech and free press.' Let him who does, or says, or prints, what he has no right to do, to the injury of others or the public, be held responsible for such acts. To have it otherwise would be to make licentiousness the definition of liberty. The tongue and the press, like man, should be free, but not lawless. Let them act, being amenable for acting wrong. Good and evil being set before them—and they free to choose—but must gather the fruits of that choice."

"Much is said about military arrests, as arbitrary and unconstitutional. Much of this clamor is gotten up by those who are not only ignorant of constitutional powers and duties, but whose real purpose is to destroy, not to sustain, the constitution. The constitution is always the same, though the powers and duties of the various departments and tribunals of government are very different and various. The rule which controls the action of civil departments is often very different from the rule which governs military action. The judiciary look to the statutes and judicial precedent for rules of decision. The military to the articles of war and the usages of civilized nations to settle belligerent rights. The one may do what the other may not do, and yet each be strictly within the limits of duty and right. The abuse of power is not an abrogation of its rightful exercise. We should, therefore, only correct the abuse, without restricting the power. The civil authorities rule by force of reason; the military by physical force. The rebellion has appealed from the civil tribunals, which rule by force of reason, to the military powers which rule by physical force. Each has its appropriate rules—the one just as constitutional as the other, but very different. Until the rebellion dismisses its appeal, and consents to the civil rule, the law must be expounded by the rules of the power to which they have appealed. The power to suppress a rebellion is limited only by the statutes of the country where it exists, and by the usages of civilized nations. When the rebellion is suppressed, and the rebels consent to submit to the civil instead of the military rule, then the civil will take the place of the military, and judicial precedent will again become the rule of interpretation. Those who appear from the civil to the military authorities, are great simpletons if they expect the argument of the bayonet to be construed upon judicial precedent."

Look, now, for one moment at the candidates for the Presidency, and the principles they represent. McClellan says the Chicago platform is identical with his letter of acceptance, and Gov. Bramlette adds to that platform the Harrison's Landing letter. Let us look at them: The Chicago platform does not say what caused the war; the Baltimore platform and Gov. Bramlette say slavery was that cause—Gov. B's words are these:

"The blinded ambition and obduracy of the Southern secessionists persistently thrust forward the slave as the object of strife, although the Administration and the ruling powers, for more than one year, waved it aside, and refused to accept the issue."

Gen. McClellan advised the President, in July, 1862, to adopt a policy covering the whole state of the war, and told him that, unless he did so, "our cause would be lost." He told the President "the right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted, and that this principle might be extended upon the plea of MILITARY NECESSITY to all the slaves of particular States,—thus working manumission in such States; and in Missouri, perhaps also in West Virginia, and possibly even in Maryland. The expediency of such a measure was only a question of time."

What then McClellan advised July 7, 1862, Gov. Bramlette says the Administration waved aside for more than a year, and only accepted the issue when "thus forced" upon him by the rebels. Mr. Lincoln says it was necessary to save the Union to free the slaves. McClellan says the Government had the right to do so, under the "plea of military necessity." McClellan's platform says the war is a failure; Mr. Lincoln says it is not. McClellan's platform demands a cessation of hostilities; Mr. Lincoln says, prosecute the war, until the rebels lay down their arms—or until the rebellion is crushed. Mr. Lincoln's platform says the war will be stopped when the rebel armies are broken, and the rebellion suppressed. McClellan says stop now, and let us have a Convention. Gov. Bramlette says: "When the rebellion is suppressed, and the rebel armies broken, if the dominant party wish to prosecute the war further, then the issue will be presented, and my judgment is that few will be willing to fight for any purpose beyond the restoration of the National authority over the revolted States."

What then? No, fellow citizens, have nothing to do with such a party. Come out for your country, and rally once more around the flag of the Union. Gird up your loins, and get ready for the battle. Be firm and true in the cause of Liberty and Union; and while the gallant sons of the State are driving rebels to their last ditch in the front, and advancing the banner of the Union full high in honor and glory, do you put to flight at home, at the ballot box, those who would bring disgrace upon all those brave boys, and throw away the toil and blood and treasure of three years and more of strife for the Union. Will you do it?

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Sufficient it is, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year.....\$4 00

Weekly, per year.....2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one.

Will friends everywhere exert themselves to help?

Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Hugh Leonard,

United States of America, D. No. 189.

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Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—N. R. BLACK.  
Second District—Ed. R. WEIR.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Union Speaking.

Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, Union Elector for the State at large, will address the people of Franklin county, at the Court House, in Frankfort, next Friday night, at 7 o'clock. Let our whole population turn out to hear this gifted orator, and great champion of loyalty.

J. L. Scott, Esq., will address the people of Grant county in favor of the Union cause, at the Court House in Williamstown, Grant county, Kentucky, Monday, October 24, being the first day of the Grant Circuit Court.

We hope every person will read and carefully consider the able article on the second page.

Mr. John G. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, who was recently drafted in Washington, though erroneously enrolled, being subject to military duty, not in the District, but at his home in Illinois, which has more than filled its quota, and being at the same time incapacitated by illness from serving, has sent a substitute to the enrolling office, who was duly accepted and mustered in.

Gen. Dix.—The New York Times says, this sterling patriot, because he declined to accept the Union nomination for Governor of this State, has been claimed by the Copperheads for McClellan. Going to Sandusky to catch practical Copperheads, he takes occasion to make a little speech, wherein he says: "I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis." That seems explicit enough.

Union Meetings in Kentucky.

CHARLES EGINTON, Esq., Union candidate for Elector, will address the public at the following times and places, commencing on each occasion at half past one o'clock, P. M.

Georgetown, Scott county, Thursday, October 13th.

Stamping Ground, Scott county, Friday, October 14th.

Eagle Bridge, Scott county, Saturday, October 15th.

Mt. Sterling, Monday, October 17th.

Paris, Tuesday, October 18th.

Little Hickman, Friday, October 21st.

Lancaster, Saturday, October 22d.

Stanford, Monday, October 24th.

Hustonville, Tuesday, October 25th.

Danville, Wednesday, October 26th.

Perryville, Thursday, October 27th.

Cornishville, Friday, October 28th.

Harrodsburg, Saturday, October 29th.

The friends at all the above named places are requested to give publicity to and arrange for the several meetings.

Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., it is believed, will be sufficiently recovered to be present and will participate in the meetings of the 22d, 24th, 26th and 29th.

The public generally (including the ladies) are invited to attend.

October 12, 1864.

Many of the Democratic papers are speaking very slightly of the late movements of the Army of the Potomac on the north and south sides of the James river. That the Federal army has been successful in accomplishing any good result, these papers doubt or deny, or speak of its successes as not worth the losses which they have cost us. On the contrary, Richmond papers acknowledge the steady advance on both sides of the James, and discuss Grant's movements with great anxiety.

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th, in a long review of the recent advance upon that city by Grant on the side of the James river, evinces the greatest anxiety concerning the situation, and bewails the loss of Battery Harrison, the works captured by our forces and held afterwards against several desperate assaults by the rebels, in which their losses were heavy. It adds, earnestly: "Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from anywhere. The safety of our lives can not be fairly left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already. An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sole need of the hour—the hour of final trial, which is at hand."

## Union Speaking in Frankfort.

On Monday, October 10, Charles Eginton, the Union candidate for Elector in this District, came to Frankfort to make a speech in aid of the election of Mr. Lincoln. It was the first day of the Franklin Circuit Court, and the town was filled with the citizens of the county. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Eginton entered the Court House, which was filled to its utmost capacity. As he approached the stand to commence his address he was notified that Col. John M. Harlan, of this place, desired to reply. Mr. Eginton agreed to grant him that privilege, as that was just to his hand.

Mr. Eginton commenced by stating the arrangement between Col. Harlan and himself, and said that this was the first time, during the campaign, that he had been fortunate enough to have a chance to discuss the issues of the canvass with any of the Chicagoeites, as none of them had presented themselves for that purpose up to this time, and refused all his invitations to a discussion. He spoke one hour and a quarter, amid showers of applause that we have scarcely ever heard equalled.

He took up McClellan's record first—as in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination McClellan had referred to it—and commenced reading from McClellan's own report when he was interrupted by a man with a Major's shoulder's straps on; who, finding he made nothing off Mr. Eginton, proposed three cheers and a tiger for McClellan—whilst some rebel not far from the "major" proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis, remarking that he was for the dissolution of the Union. Three or four feeble voices responded to the calls; but whether for McClellan or for Jeff. Davis, we could not tell. To do the crown justice, they saw the "major" was excited, and paid but little attention to him, and he soon subsided, after Col. Harlan had a talk with him.

Mr. Eginton resumed, by remarking, that he hardly expected to be interrupted here, at the Seat of Government, where, from the Governor down, all the State officers were constantly prating about "free speech"—And, especially, he did not expect to be interrupted by one of "Mr. Lincoln's hirelings!" To which shoulder straps replied: "I am not one of Lincoln's hirelings; I am John Bramlette's!"

After reading portions of McClellan's letter to Buell, &c., and his Harrison Landing letter to the President, and showing that McClellan had advised the President, months before the issuing of the Emancipation proclamation, on the plea of military necessity, to adopt a system of manumission, and to seize upon the permanent use of the labor of all the slaves—big and little—old and young—male and female; and urged its adoption as an absolute means of success to the Union cause, and as a measure to gain the approbation of the Almighty, Mr. Eginton took up the Chicago platform, and gave it a thorough examination; proving that it was a rebel concern; that the Convention which adopted it had met in the wrong place—that Richmond, or Charleston, was the proper place for holding such a convention as had assembled at Chicago under the auspices of the "Peace Democracy," and that its nominees and platform ought not to be supported by the loyal people of Kentucky.

During Mr. Eginton's entire speech the rebels and "conservatives," received such blows as seldom fall upon the heads of any people or party. He fully sustained his former high reputation for earnestness and eloquence, and did his cause immense good and his opponents much harm; and took his seat amid the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Col. Harlan rose to reply, and spoke for two hours. We had intended to notice his speech at length; but we have not space to spare. Let it suffice to say, that the crowd soon became aware that Col. Harlan was no match for Mr. Eginton; that he labored and worried along like a man who had no heart or spirit in what he was doing; that his entire effort bespoke a man who was sorely striving to uphold a cause he felt, and knew to be wrong, and in opposition to which every impulse of his convictions and his principles arose an impassable barrier. Not once did he refer to Pendleton; no one word had he to say of his present colleagues—Powell, Wickliffe, Harney, Vallandigham & Co. Indeed, Col. Harlan did not seem like himself, except in a single instance when he gave the rebels a lick or two that reminded his hearers of the ancient ring of his Union voice. And we believe, that when he closed he felt he had made a failure, though the Chicago Convention lied when it said the Union army in its efforts in suppressing the rebellion had been a failure.

Mr. Eginton responded in a stirring speech, of some fifteen minutes. It was the most successful rejoinder we ever heard. It was withering, scathing, overwhelming, and the Attorney General must have felt it, as well as his friends. We doubt if the Colonel will again seek a contest with our gallant Elec tor. As we listened, and witnessed the effects of his crushing and annihilating arguments, and the manner in which he exhibited the Chicago advocates, we no longer wondered why it was that the anti-Union orator has so persistently refused to divide time with him at their meetings. The Union cause, by the discussion and Mr. Eginton's triumph, was greatly advanced. The meeting closed about 5 o'clock with three cheers for Mr. Lincoln.

## Change in the Electoral Ticket.

In the First District, N. R. Black has been substituted for Hon. L. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, being a member of Congress, was ineligible to serve as Elector.

In the Second District, Ed. R. Weir has been substituted for Gen. J. M. Shuckford, who has removed to Evansville.

## War News and Army Items.

We have room to-day for only the subjoined official bulletins:

CATLETSBURG, Ky., Oct. 8, 10 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltwell on the morning of the 2d, and drove him to his works around the saltworks, where he was strongly entrenched on the Blue river, supported by a heavy force under Echols, Williams, Vaughan, and it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works.

In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by the failure of our ammunition. I learn from prisoners that the enemy's force was between six thousand and eight thousand, and that Breckinridge was present with four thousand men from Lynchburg. My force amounted to two thousand engaged. It is certain that his force greatly outnumbered ours. A detachment sent to Pound Gap, forced the way through, and drove Prentice, with a superior force, from his works at Gladeville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and one piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about three hundred and fifty, and that of the enemy more. I will report more fully by mail in the morning. On the 30th, I received an order from General Sherman to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE, Maj. Gen.

Nashville, Oct. 8—11:30 P. M.—I have not heard direct from General Sherman, but General Corse, who is at Alatoona, informs me that Sherman is at Kennesaw, repairing the railroad between Alatoona and Atlanta. He has plenty of provisions, and so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure.

General Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee river on flatboats above and below Florence, on the 6th, while he (Rousseau) was detained by high water.

G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

Alatoona, Oct. 8 P. M.—General Halleck:

I reached the Kennesaw mountains on the 6th of October, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Alatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome, Ga., cars with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad, but we have Alatoona and Atlanta, and an abundance of provisions. Hood moved rapidly back to Dallas, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly safe to us, and this army is better off than in camp.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Oct. 7—P. M.

To Lisut, Gen. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg, yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point, the whole country from Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over 70 mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four herd of stock, and killed and issued to the troops not less than 30,000 sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I can not make. Lt. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came to the valley from the ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protective papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. They have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves behind my rear guard to day. A party of 100 of the 8th Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with 175 men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they all will turn up; part have reached here. McNeil was fatally wounded, and fell into our hands.

H. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

Headquarters Department Virginia and North Carolina, Oct. 8—Gen. Grant:

Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory. They admit that Generals Gregg and Brattion were wounded. General Gregg was in command of Field's division.

The Richmond Examiner of this morning has an official despatch from Gordonsville, dated last night, which states that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burned the railroad bridge over the Rapidan and made their escape. No movement on the Petersburg side. No new troops had been sent over from Lee. The movement yesterday was estimated, took over one hundred men on the 30th September there to report.

The above might lead to the supposition that the British Government was preparing for war, but the Cincinnati Gazette has been

reliably informed that it is only the intention to raise several regiments of Canadian militia to garrison, for the present, the many military posts along the frontier, and when properly drilled they will be sent to other localities, probably to the East Indies. When we remember that the British Government recently issued an order withdrawing all its regular troops from Canada it left that Province to rely upon its own inhabitants for protection. In consequence, they have necessarily had recourse to the above order to strengthen their forces.

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G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.]

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1862-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRET,  
SPEED & BARRET,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondents in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSTON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and disfatory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH,  
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children, and sister-in-law, and for this he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, and is rather dim-witted, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HAROLD, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 130 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-1m.

W. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-Im-314.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against the Defts.

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1862-ff.

C. A. WANDERLOH, Commissioner.

PALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw8w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.

John W. Sanders, Plaintiff.

against William Sanders, Letitia Sanders; Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders; and Tilman Sanders, heirs, Defendants.

at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said notice of the date of said application, that they may appear thereto.

Thos. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.

July 20, 1864-340-1tw&w3w.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance  
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-ff.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated by the patriotic supply of loyal journals from other States, has been a source of dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a paper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it chearfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see that they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to make it the work of the entire nation to restore the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Mr. Woods of Covington, KY., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonies from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.

May 25, 1864-wxwly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

DYE CO. OF AMERICA.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye.

The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring, Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,  
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.

THE KENTUCKY RIVER COAL.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH,  
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor.

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By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

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July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL.

Says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county.

Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 130 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of